Madras Information

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MADURAI SECURES FIRST PLACE IN STERILISATION

Madurai district in Madras State bagged first place in sterilisation programme, in the second quarter of the current year, with an achievement of 107·2 per cent against the fixed annual target. 5,853 sterilisation operations were done during this period.

Chingleput and Kanyakumari districts with an achievement of 83·9 per cent and 78·1 per cent came second and third. While 3,156 sterilisation operations were conducted in Chingleput, 1,386 operations were done in Kanyakumari district.

Madras City, where 1,449 I.U.C.D. insertions were made during the second quarter of the current year topped in I.U.C.D. programme with an achievement of 69·1 per cent.

26,745 sterilisation operations and 4,236 I.U.C.D. insertions were made during this three-month period throughout the Madras State.

MADRAS INFORMATION

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THIS MONTH'S COVER :

"Play is the highest expression of human development in the child ; for it alone is free expression of what is in a child's soul." In the cover children are at instrumental musical play.

DINDIGUL MUNICIPALITY GETS SHIELD

A rolling shield is being presented every year for the municipality which produced the best compost.

For the year 1966-67 the Dindigul Municipality won the shield as it produced large quantity of best quality compost. The Collector of Madurai Thiru K. S. Narasimhan, I.A.S., presented the rolling shield to Thiru S. M. Danasamy, B.A., B.L., Chairman of the Municipality, on 29th September 1968 at the Madurai District Development Council Meeting.

தமிழ்ப் பண்பும் நாமும்

மாண்புமிகு திரு. சி. என். அண்ணுதுரை
(தமிழக முதலமைச்சர்)

தமிழ் இலக்கியங்களின் சிறப்பை பல்வேறு கோணங்களில் பார்க்க முடியும். தமிழ்ப் பண்பாடு அழிந்துவிடக்கூடிய தல்ல. கிரேக்க, ரோமாபுரி நாகரிகங்கள் அழியாமல் இல்லை. அதே சமயத்தில் தமிழ் நாகரிகம் அழியாமல் இருப்பதிலும் வியப்பில்லை. . பண்பாடு சரியாக இருந்தால்தான் அதன் பயன் சமூகத்தில் தெரிய முடியும்.

வானில் கருமேகம் இல்லாத நேரத்தில்தான் கணக்கற்ற விண்மீன்களைக் காண முடியும். கருமேகங்கள் இருக்கும்போது அந்த விண்மீன்கள் கண்களுக்குத் தட்டுப்படுவதில்லை. அப்படித் தட்டுப் படாத நேரத்தில் விண்மீன்கள் இருந்தன என்று நினைப்பதில் பயன் இல்லை. அது பாதைக்கும் உதவாது. விண்மீன் இருந்தால் பெருமையாக எற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியும்.

விண் மீன் மறைந்திருக்கிறது

அது போல ஒரு நாடு—இனப் பண்பாட்டை கருமேகம் சூழ்ந்து கொண்டால் பயன் இராது. கால வேறுபாட்டில் அந்தப் பண்பாடு கதம்பமாக ஆகிவிட்டது. விண்மீன் மறைந்திருக்கிறது. அது போலத் தமிழர் தனிப் பண்பாடு இருக்கிறது.

தமிழர் பண்பாடு இரண்டாயிரம் ஆண்டுகட்கு முன்பே இருந்திருக்கிறது. அந்தக்கால நாடுகளைப் பற்றி ஆராய்ச்சி செய்தவர்களைக் கொண்டு பேச வைத்தால் நமது பண்பாடு எப்படி முன்னேறி இருந்தது என்பது விளங்கும். பிறர் பண்பாடு பெருத காலத்தில் நாம் பெற்ற கருவூலம் நமது பண்பாடு.

இவைகளுக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக சங்க நூல்கள், கவிதைகள் உதாரணமாக இருக்கின்றன.

சங்க இலக்கியப் பாட்டொன்றில் ஒரு காட்சி வருகிறது. கடுங்கோடை, எங்கும் தண்ணீர் இல் ... ஓரிடத்தில் சிறிதளவு தண்ணீர் ... க்கிறது. ஆண்மானும் பெண்மானும் தண்ணீர் குடிக்கப்போகின்றன. அங்கே தண்ணீர் சிறிதே இருந்ததால ஆண்மான் தண்ணீர் குடித்ததுபோல பாவனை செய்து விட்டு பெண்மானை தண்ணீர் குடிக்கவிட்டது.

ஆனல், இந்தப் பண்பாடு சமூகத்தில் நேர்மாருக இருக்கிறது. சங்க இலக்கியப் பண்பாடு சமூகத்தில் எதிரொலிக்க வேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் சமுதாயம் வளமாக இருக்கும். தொடர்ந்து வளரும். அதை மற்ற இடங்களுக்கும் பரப்ப இயலும்.

இத்தகைய நல்ல பண்பாடுகள் சமூகத் தொடர்புகளோடு இன்று அறுந்து போகின்றன. மீண்டும் தொடர்பு எற்படுத்த இலக்கியங்களைப் படிக்க வேண்டும்.

வகைப்படுத்த வேண்டும்

அப்படி இலக்கியங்களைப் படிக்கப் புகுமுன் அவைகளில் கற்பனை எது ? இலக்கியம் எது ? கற்பனைக் கதை எது ? என்று வகைப்படுத்த வேண்டும். சங்க கால இலக்கியங்கள்—இடைக்கால இலக்கியங்கள்—புராணகால இலக்கியங்கள்—கற்பனைக் கால நாகரிகங்கள் என்று பாகுபாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

அப்படிப் பாகுபாடு செய்து படித்தால் நமது தமிழ்ப் பண்பாடு படிப்படியாக எப்படி மறைந்தது.—தேய்ந்தது—ஒழிந்தது என்பதைக் கண்டறிய முடியும்.

இத்தகைய ஆராய்ச்சியில் முயன்று உழைதது மறைந்த மறைமலையடிகள், திரு வி. கலியாண சுந்தரனர், திரு ரா. பி. சேதுப்பிள்ளை போன்ற தமிழறிஞர்களை நாம் என்றும் மறக்காமல் இருப்பதுதான் தமிழ்மொழிக்கு நாம் செய்யும் கைம்மாறு—கடமையாகும்.

இவர்கள் அனைவரும் சென்ற வழிகளில் நாம் தொடர்ந்து செல்ல வேண்டும்.

[அண்மையில் தமிழ் வட்டம் சார்பில் நடைபெற்ற தமிழ் விழாவைத் தொடங்கிவைத்து ஆற்றிய சொற்பொழிவின் பகுதி—நன்றி "புத்தக நண்பன்."]

Child Labour in India

Nehru's Birthday on November 14th is celebrated as Children's Day. This Article will be of Topical interest.

One of the earliest Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1919 provided that children "under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof other than an undertaking, in which only members of the same family are employed".

Industries covered under the above convention were mines, manufacturing industries, construction industries rail and road transport, etc. A special article in the above Convention (No. 5) relaxed the minimum age in the case of India to 12. This was perhaps done to enable India to ratify the Convention.

Conventions

Ten Conventions and two Recommendations passed by the International Labour Conference dealing with the fixing of the minimum age of admission to employments in various occupations are : Minimum Age (Industry) Convention No. 5 of 1919, revised in 1937 as Convention No. 59, Minimum Age (Sea) Convention No. 7 of 1920, revised in 1936 as Convention No. 58 ; Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention No. 10 of 1921 ; Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stockers) Convention No. 15 of 1921 ; Minimum Age (Non Industrial Employment) Convention No. 33 of 1932, revised in 1937 as Convention No. 6 ; Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention No. 112 ; and Minimum age (Underground work) Convention No. 123.

Conventions No. 5, 7, 10, and 33 fix a general minimum age of 14 years for admission to employment in industrial undertakings, at sea, in agriculture (during school hours) and in non Industrial employment. The revised Conventions relating to employment at sea, and in industrial and non-industrial undertakings raised the age of admission to 15 years. The revised Conventions relating to industrial and non-industrial employment provide further for the fixing, by the national authorities, of age limits higher than 15 years for admission to employments involving special risks. The minimum age (Trimmers and Stockers) Convention, 1921, provides that no young person under the age of 18 years should be employed on a vessel as a trimmer or stocker. Convention No. 112 provides that children under 15 shall not be employed on fishing vessels, while Convention No. 123 states that persons under 16 shall not be employed or work underground in mines.

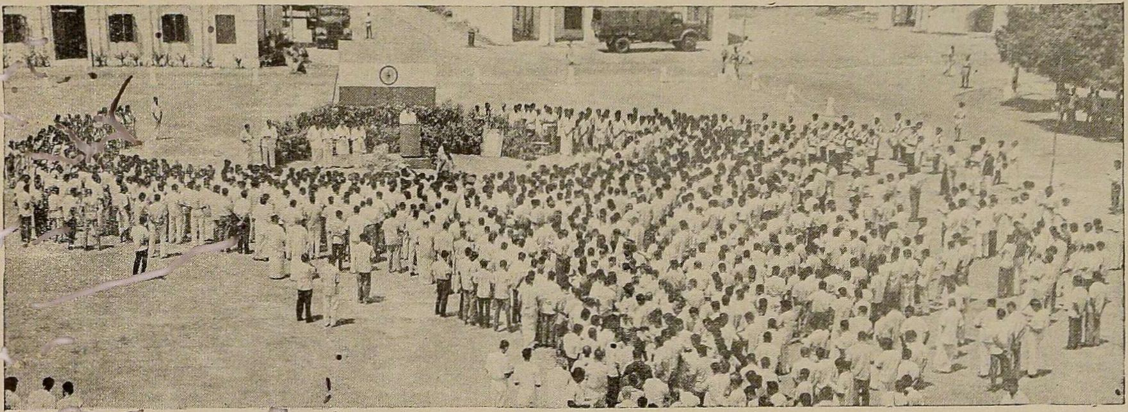
Position in India

The legal position in India is briefy as follows :—

The minimum age for admission of children to employment in factories and workshops is fixed at 14 years under the Factories Act, 1948, and the Employment of Children Act, 1938. The former applies to factories using power and employing 10 or more workers and to non-power factories employing 20 or

U.N. Day celebrations were inaugurated on 24th October 1968 by the Minister for Education and Industries. The Governor of Madras presided.

Picture shows young artistes who have participated in the Cultural Programme arranged in connection with the U.N. Day.



National Integration and Solidarity Day was observed at the Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras on 8th October 1968. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, read out the pledge.

more workers. State Governments are authorised to extend the provisions of the Act to smaller factories and workshops. Persons below 18 years of age cannot work as adults without a medical certificate of fitness.

The Mines Act, 1952, defines a "child" as a person who has not completed his fifteenth year. The Act provides that no child shall be employed in any mine nor shall any child be allowed to be present in any part of a mine which is below ground or in any open excavation in which any mining operation is being carried on.

The various Shops Acts enacted by the State Governments contain special provisions for the protection of children and young persons. By these Acts, the minimum age for admission to employment in shops and commercial establishments is fixed at 12 years in Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and 14 years in Madras and Uttar Pradesh.

The criteria

The India Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 prohibits the employment of young persons below the age of 14 in all ships registered in India and of young lascars under 14 years of age in any foreign going, ship, subject to certain specified exceptions.

It would thus appear that while, biologically, a boy or girl after the commencement of the age of puberty may no longer be regarded as a child, he or she will still need protection in order to grow into a healthy citizen. In fact, the phrase, "The protection of children" occuring in the Preamble to the I.L.O. Constitution provides the key to arriving at definite criteria for determining the age at which a boy or a girl becomes an adolescent.

In the beginning of this century when the exploitation of children in places of work was widespread, the main pre-occupation of the socialogist and the social reformer was to protect children from exploitation and to afford them special facilities for healthy growth, recreation and education, and protection against exploitation and exposure to physical and moral hazards or to excessive labour. It is only by affording them such facilities and protection that children could be enabled to attain an age where they could look after themselves.

FACTS WORTH RECKONING

1. The Factories Act, 1948 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14.

2. Under the Mines Act, the minimum age required for employment is 15 years.

3. In Plantations the minimum age required is 12 years.

4. The percentage of children to total number of workers in factories has dropped from 5·9 in 1892 to 0·25 in 1952. The downward trend continues.

5. Child labour has been more prevalent in the States of Madras, Assam, Bihar and West Bengal in the order of intensity as per official statistics available.

6. Despite regulatory laws in many small establishments children work almost the same hours as adults.

7. Industries, such as food (except beverage), tobacco, chemicals and chemical products basic metals, machinery (except electrical), employ three-fourths of the total child labour.

8. In the match and cashewnut industries in the South children comprise as much as 25 per cent of the total labour force.

Thanks partly to the I.L.O. Conventions and the legislation inspired by it throughout the world, the place of children in modern society has been amply recognised, and laws protecting them have been adopted in most countries. Two important criteria which have emerged find a place in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution. These are :

The Indian constitution.

39. (*e*) That the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength ;

45. The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

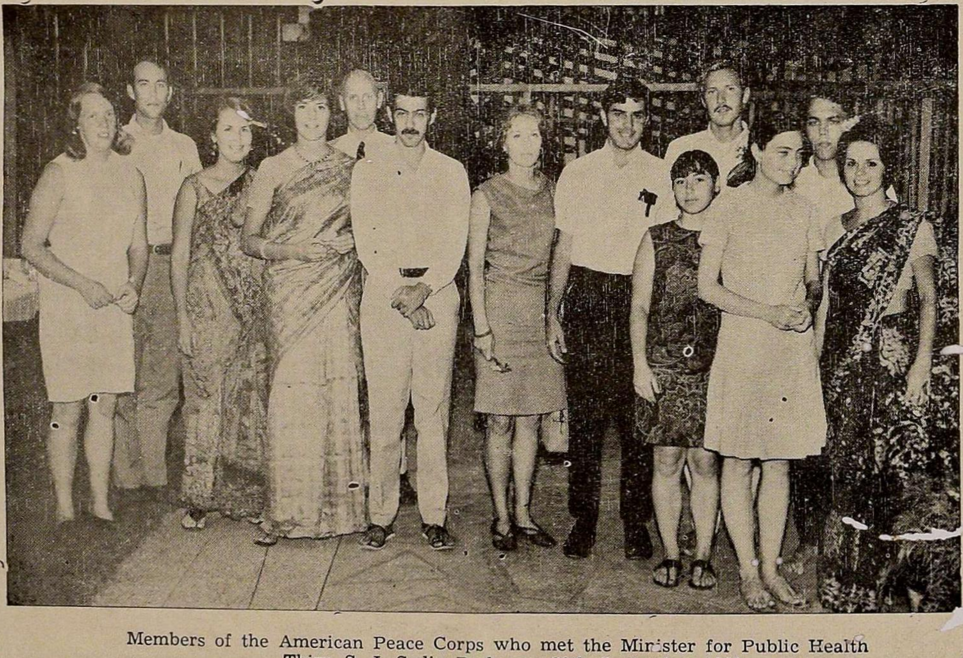
One may conclude that the trend, internationally, is to regard the completion of fifteenth year as marking the end of childhood. In India, however, this standard has not been achieved fully so far and the age of childhood lasts till the completion of the fourteenth year.

The main criteria for determining age of the childhood thus are :

(1) that the tender age of children should not be abused ;

(2) that their work should be prohibited till they have finished a minimum of eight to ten years of schooling ; and

(3) that they should not be made to work when such work may endanger their health and future growth.



Members of the American Peace Corps who met the Minister for Public Health Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha on 28th September 1968.

DOLLS FOR THE DEAR ONES

Toy Industries in Tamilnadu

"Play is the highest expression of human development in the child for it alone, is free expression of what is in a child's soul" so wrote Herbert Read.

Toys play a significant part in the life of the child. A study of the toys used at different periods in different countries will give us a glimpse into the lives and talent of the community and enable us to form some idea of the civilisation of that time and place.

The toy and the child

The very word TOY conjures up visions in the mind of a child. A toy is always entertaining and sometimes amazing, but when it becomes educative it starts developing latent powers in the child. It then ceases to be a mere play thing. The toy has a long heritage in any country civilised or uncivilised and the art of toy making is as old as civilisation itself and will continue so long as civilisation laws. From pre-historic times men have fashioned toys according to the raw material at their disposal. One of the earliest of these was clay and its use continuous to the present day. Some of the raw materials used in toy making in ancient India were wood, cotton leather, cowdung, pith, brass, bronze, paper, etc.

Though the indigenous toy makers did continue and keep alive old toys and their many characteristics they could not continue maintaining the traditional originality of their forefathers. The last few centuries formed a very dark period in the history of toys in India especially because during this period India started importing foreign toys. During and after the first world war, Japan flooded the Indian toy market with cheap toys, as a result of which the indigenous toy makers received a great set back.

Dolls and other toys are made in clay, wood, paper and cloth in many placed in the State. The artistic and superior variety are made in Kanchipuram, Chingleput District, Panruti, South Arcot District., Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur. The articles produced include variety of things such as imitation of fruits, vegetables, animals, birds, models of house-hold utensils and the like. The toys produced in some of places like Guindy, Panruti, Kanchipuram, Thanjavur etc., have won more than a local name.

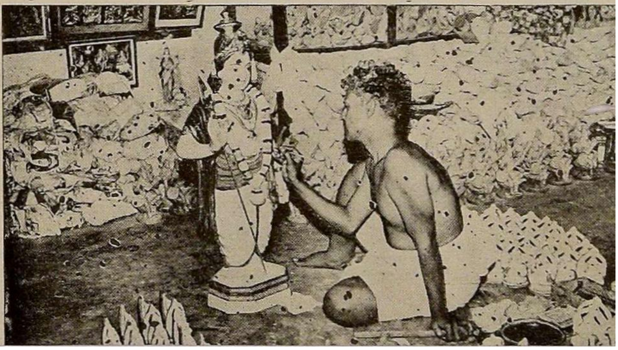
Recently attempts have been made to put this industry on an organised footing. A Co-operative cottage industrial society has been started in Madras City to give continuous employment to the artisans throughout the year. The Madras Clay, and Paper Toys Manufacturing Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society has fifty members who produce Clay or paper dolls in their own home and deliver them to the society for sale. The Society helps them in procuring the raw materials (Clay, paper-machi, paints, etc.) The craftsmen belong to the community of potters and reside and work in Kosapet near Perambur where the society also has its premises.

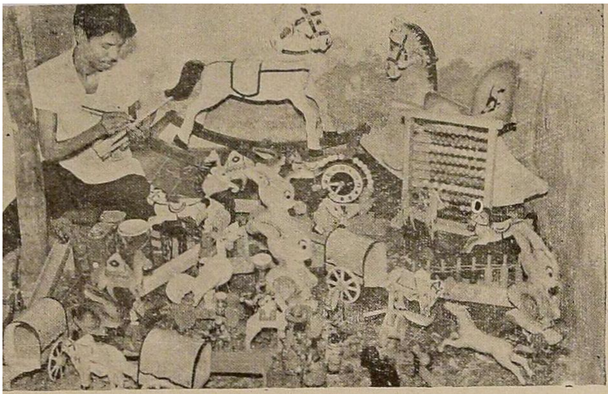
Toy industries

The society's shelves are full of toys to meet the needs of Navarathri Kolu. There is constant shift to new designs. There are doll sets depicting the entire South India Culture and Community life. The President of the Society Thiru Ayya Subramania Mudaliar said that the Madras Government had selected this society some years before for making it a model co-operative under a scheme sponsored by the All-India Handicraft Board for developing the doll and toy making industry on sound line.

A similar co-operative society of doll makers is working very successfully in Kanchipuram. It was organized during the year 1966 with the intention of providing financial assistance and marketing help to the artisans. Before the starting of this society the economic conditions of these artisans were deplorable. About 38 artisans consisting of both the doll making industry and pottery

Dolls getting finishing touches from an artisan at the Sevvapet-Kancheepuram House Factory.





Wooden toys made at Sevvapet, Tirupachur near Tiruvellore.

industry combined together came forward for the organisation of an Industrial co-operative society. It was registered by the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board. This society is now making very good sales of the dolls through the Khadi Gramodyok Bhavan, Government Khadi Craft, etc.

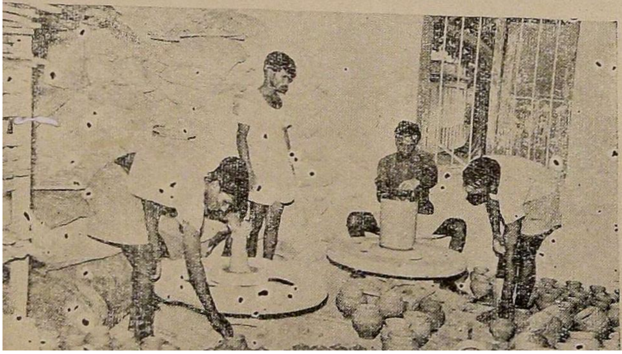
The Kanchipuram artisans

The speciality of these artisans of Kanchipuram is the production of a complete set of Ramayana containing about 200 dolls for which there is a great demand. One family is exclusively concentrating themselves in the production of Christian figures just as Jesus Christ, Mary, and other Bibilical Character.

The wooden toys and dolls are made usually out of local light wood. They are first turned on country lathes and laqured in various colours. Chistles of fine quality, files, saws, screws and the country lathes are the tools commonly used. The making of articles of superior quality requires dexterity and skill. Training centres in this art has been working at Erode and Ambasamudram.

In Tiruppachur near Tiruvallur there is an agricultural General purpose Engineering Workshop working under the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras. It has a toy making unit which is producing toys made

Potteries are taking shape at the Ceramic Training Factory at Sevvapet.



of light wood. Training to produce wooden toys is being given here-the training period being six months duration. The training period now has been extended to one year. The trainees are given training in making educational toys, rocky toys by using wood-turning lathes, jig saw machine and small power operated ancillary machines. There is a great demand for the wooden toys produced in this centre. The centre is getting regular orders from the departmental sale emporium and from private people.

South Arcot dolls

Panruti and Vandpalayam in South Arcot District are very famous for its clay dolls. The chief raw material required is clay which are easily available at these places. Clay models are backed before they are painted and varnished and are modelled by hand or mould. Usually clay models are made in moulds made of plaster of pairs, cement or asbestos. For models of certain Hindu deities copper plate moulds are used.

In recent years cloth dolls are making a great headway in the doll world and in Foreign market. To make these dolls a required length of cloth is cut, stuffed with cotton material stretched and wrapped round smoothly, care is taken that no wrinkles are left. Each limb is separately sewn and the whole body put together. The head which is ready made mould attached last of all. Attention is then paid to the costumes and suitable trimming and accessories.

Dolls and toys

Dolls today have assumed great importance in India. To state the fact the last fifty years can be called the golden age of dolls and toys for it was during this period the child has come into its own in this adult dominated world of ours.

The toy making industry can be successfully exploited for publicity purposes, models for projects, factories, etc., and also themes portraying the awakening and the new life generated amongst the people as a result of the working of the welfare state can certainly be made at these centres.

* * * *

POTTERY TRAINING CENTRE

The regional Pottery Training Centre originally located at Mochukunnu, Kerala State was transferred to Sevvapet (Chingleput District), in Madras State. The Regional Pottery Training Centre at Sevvapet was started on 9th December 1963.

The Training Centre is imparting training in the elements of Ceramic Technology and in the improved methods of Pottery Production in Building Materials and Common Clay Work for the trainees hailing from Kerala, Mysore, Andhra, Pondicherry and Madras States.

The Pattern of training adopted in the centre is as shown below. The first two batches were given training for the period of five months. And the subsequent courses were extended to six months and one year as per the revised pattern of the training programme prescribed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, imparting training in building Materials and in Common Clay Works.

Kilns

The Training is imparted for both the supervisors and artisans.

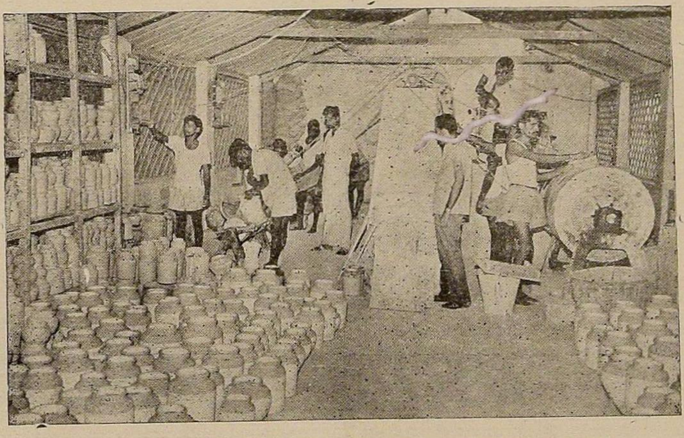
The machineries like clay grinder, tile press, etc., and the equipment like grill moulds from Delhi, pipe mould from Khanpur, improved wheels from T. Kallupatti have been supplied to the Regional Training Centre, Sevvapet, for imparting training on this.

One updrought kiln and an experimental kiln is in use for the Training Centre.

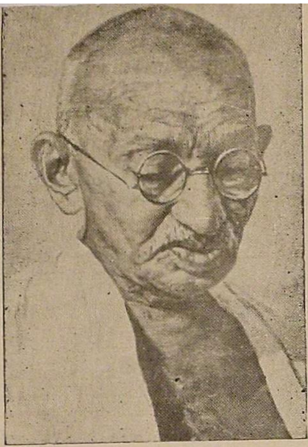
The taining in other types of kilns are being imparted after availing the opportunities provided in the Glazed Pottery Unit, Sevvapet.

The Glazed Pottery Unit at Sevvapet is functioning from 1963–65 converting the Pottery Training-*cum* Service Centre started under Rural Arts and Crafts Programme. The Unit is at present concentrating the production of jars.

The Unit is under the administrative control of the District Khadi and Village Industries Officer, Madras, who is assisted by the Manager of the Pottery Unit at Sevvapet.



The Ceramic Training Factory at Sevvapet near Kancheepuram.



Gandhi in Tamil Nadu :

SERVICE IS ITS OWN REWARD

Gandhiji's Advice to Social Workers

Gandhi after his return from South Africa paid his first visit to Tamilnadu in 1915. *His wife Kasturba Gandhi also accompanied him. On their arrival at Madras, the people of Madras searched all the first and second class compartments in the train by which they came, but in vain, because they came in the third class. A public reception was arranged on their arrival in which Thiru G. A. Natesan, read the address presented by the Indian South African League, Sir Subramania Iyer, presiding. Reply given by Gandhiji to the public reception is reproduced below.*

On behalf of my wife and myself, I am deeply grateful for the great honour that you here and Madras, and, may I say, this Presidency have done to us and the affection that has been lavished upon us in this great and enlightened—not benighted—Presidency. ("Hear, hear.") If there is anything that we have deserved, as has been stated in the beautiful address, I can only say I lay it at the feet of my Master under whose inspiration I have been working all this time under exile in South Africa. In so far as the sentiments expressed in this address are merely prophetic, Sir, I accept them as a blessing and as a prayer from you and from this great meeting, that both my wife and I myself may possess the power, the inclination, and the life to dedicate whatever we may develop in this sacred land of ours to the service of the motherland. (Cheers.) It is no wonder that we have come to Madras. As my friend, Mr. Natesan, will perhaps tell you, we have been overdue and we have neglected Madras. But we have done nothing of the kind. We knew that we had a corner in your hearts and we knew that you will not misjudge us if we did not hasten to Madras before going to other Presidencies and to other towns. It was in 1896 that I found in Mr. Gokhale my *rajya guru* (cheers) and it was in the same year that I found in Madras, as I did not find in any other place, that deep abiding sense of religion. I appeared in 1896 before you as a stranger pleading a forlorn cause. I then discovered that Madras, or this Presidency, had that instinctive power to distinguish between a right cause and a wrong cause, and it was here that you appreciated in its fullest measure the gravity of the situation that I was then endeavouring to place before my countrymen throughout India. ("Hear, hear.") And the impressions that I took with me to South Africa in 1896 have been more than amply verified throughout my experience in South Africa. The drafters of this beautiful address have, I venture to say, exaggerated the importance of the little work that I was able to do in South Africa out of all proportion. (Cries of "No, no".) As I have said on so many platforms, India has been still suffering under the hypnotic influence produced upon it by that great saintly politician, Mr. Gokale. (Cheers.) He issued in my favour a certificate which you could have taken at its surface value, and it is that certificate which has placed me in a most embarrassing position because I do not know that I shall be able to answer the expections that have been raised about myself, and about my wife in the work that lies before us in the future on behalf of this Country. But, Sir, if one-fourth of the language that has been used in this address is deserved by us, what language do you propose to use for those who have lost their lives, and therefore finished their work on behalf of your suffering countrymen in South Africa ? What language do you propose to use for Nagappen and Narayanaswamy, lads of seventeen or eighteen years, who braved in simple faith all the trials, all the sufferings, and all the indignities for the sake of the honour of the motherland? (Cheers.) What language do you propose to use with reference to Valliamma, that sweet girl of seventeen years who was discharged from Maritzburg prison, skin and bone, suffering from fever to which she succumbed after about a month's time ? (Cries of "Shame".) It was the Madrassees who of all the Indians were singled out by the great Divinity that rules over us for this great work. Do you know that in the great city of Johannesburg, it is found among the Madrassees that any Madrassee is considered dishonoured if he has not passed through the jails once or twice during this terrible crisis that your countrymen in South Africa went through during those eight long years ? (1906—1914). You have said that I inspired these great men and women, but I cannot accept that proposition. It was they, the simple-minded folk,

GOLD MEDALS

for

INTER-CLASS MARRIAGES

The Government in consultation with the Director of Harijan Welfare and the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) have decided to introduce a scheme of awarding a gold medal worth about one Sovereign in respect of each case of inter-class marriage. In addition, a certificate of appreciation would also be given.

After the attainment of Independence, the Government have been implementing several schemes for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. In addition, the Government have been enforcing in this State the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 to eradicate the evil of untouchability. In order to create a casteless and classless Society, the Government consider that this could be achieved by encouraging inter-class marriages. To give sufficient inducement to the parties who might be disposed to enter into inter-class marriages and to encourage such marriages, the Chief Minister in the course of his Budget speech in June 1967 announced that a sum of Rs. 10,000 would be set a part in the Budget for granting rewards to parties who enter into such marriages.

The Government have decided that the following criteria should be adopted in determining the eligibility for awarding gold medals and issuing certificates under the scheme :—

The Inter-Class marriages should have been performed between :—

1. Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and Forward Communities ;
2. Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes ; and
3. Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and Most Backward Classes.

The scheme will be implemented in respect of marriages performed on or after 1st July 1967.

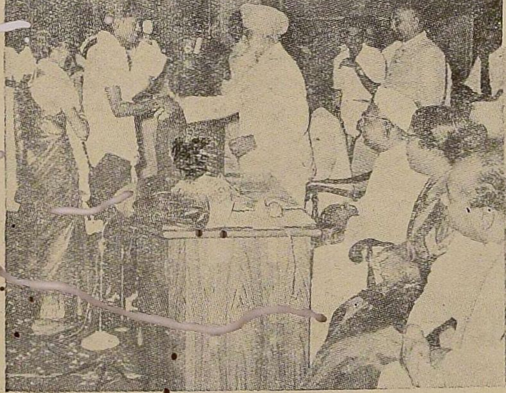
Both the bridegroom and the bride should be Hindus.

The application for the award of gold medals should contain the particulars indicated and it should be made to the Collector of district where the marriages took place not later than the 30th April of each year. The Collectors of the districts (including Madras) should scrutinise the applications received and select the persons eligible to receive the gold medal and the certificate.

The medals and the certificates should be presented by the Collectors to the eligible couples on the 2nd October of each year in respect of marriages performed before the preceding official year.

Gold Medals were awarded by the Government of Madras to those who had Inter-Class marriages at a function held at the Children's Theatre on 11th October 1968. Thiru Jagjeevan Ram, Union Food Minister, inaugurated the function. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, presided.

Some of the Inter-Class married couples are seen in the picture.



வளமான வாழ்விற்கு வழிவகுப்போம்

மாண்புமிகு திரு. எஸ். ஜெ. சாதிக் பாட்சா

பொது சுகாதார அமைச்சர்

குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடுத் திட்ட இருவார விழாவையொட்டி 1968, செப்டம்பர் 17-ஆம் நாள் வானொலியில் ஆற்றிய உரை.

முன்னணியிலிருந்த தமிழ்நாடு மீண்டும் முதலிடம் பெற எல்லோரும் குடும்ப நலத் திட்டத்துக்கு ஆதரவு தரவேண்டுமென்று தமிழக சுகாதார அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ சாதிக் பாட்சா கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடுத்திட்ட இரு வார விழாவை யொட்டி சென்னை வானொலி நிலையத்திலிருந்து உரை நிகழ்த்துகையில் அவர் இவ்வாறு கூறினார்.

அவரது உரையின் வாசகம் வருமாறு :

"நமது முதலமைச்சர் அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் சிகிச்சைக்காக அமெரிக்கா சென்றுள்ளதால், அவர் சார்பில் செப்டம்பர் 16-ந் தேதி தொடங்கும் குடும்ப நலத் திட்ட இரு வார விழா வெற்றிக்காக செய்தியினை விடுக்கின்றேன்.

அளவோடு பெற்று....

கடந்த பன்னிரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக தமிழக அரசு செயல்படுத்திவரும் குடும்ப நல திட்டத்துக்கு மக்களின் ஆதரவும் ஒத்துழைப்பும் பெருமளவில் கிடைத்துள்ளது. சென்ற ஜூன் மாதம் முடிய எழு லட்சத்துக்கும் மேற்பட்ட ஆண்களும், பெண்களும் அறுவை சிகிச்சை பெற்றுள்ளனர். 23,000 தாய்மார்கள் 'லூப்' முறையை மேற்கொண்டுள்ளார்கள். அளவோடு பெற்றுக் கொண்டால்தான் வளமோடு வாழ முடியும் என்னும் கருத்து மக்களிடத்தில் நன்கு பரவியுள்ளது. இதன் விளைவாகத் தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிறப்பு விகிதம் மற்ற மாநிலங்களோடு ஒப்பிட்டால் கணிசமான அளவுக்குக் குறைந்துள்ளது. இந்தியாவின் மக்கட் பெருக்க விகிதம் ஆயிரத்துக்கு 25 ஆக இருக்கத் தமிழகத்தின் சராசரி ஆயிரத்துக்கு 17·7 ஆக இருக்கிறதென புள்ளி விவரங்கள் காட்டுகின்றன. இந்த சாதனை மகத்தானது. திட்டத்தை மேற்கொண்டவர்களுக்கும் ஒத்துழைத்தோருக்கும் நன்றியையும் பாராட்டுதலையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

குடும்ப நல திட்டத்தின் அடிப்படை நோக்கம் தாயும், சேயும் நோய் நொடியின்றி வாழ வேண்டுமென்பதே ; ஓர் இரு குழந்தைகளுக்குத் தந்தையாக இருக்கும் குடும்பத் தலைவன் குறைந்த வருமானம் இருந்தால் கூட குழந்தைகளை நல்ல முறையில் வளர்க்க முடியும். உள்ளமும் உடலும் உரம் பெற்று, இருக்கச் செய்ய முடியும். ஒரு தாய் தன் வாழ்நாளில் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று பிள்ளைகளைப் பெற்று வளர்க்க உடல் நிலை இடம் கொடுக்கின்றது. ஒரு குழந்தை பெறும் தாய் உடம்பு தேறி மற்றொரு மகவுக்குத் தாயாகக் குறைந்தது மூன்றாண்டுகள் இடைவெளி வேண்டும். இதுபோன்று பிறக்கும் பிள்ளைகள் கூட வலிவோடு இருக்கும். ஆண்டுக்கொன்றாகப் பிறக்கும் பிள்ளைகளும் ஆறாவது, எழாவது பிரசவத்தில் பிறக்கும் பிள்ளைகளும் நடக்க முடியாமல் இருப்பதும், தீர்க்க முடியாத கோளாறுகளும் உடலுறுப்புகள் பழுதுபட்டுப் பிறப்பதும் கண்கூடாகும். எனவேதான் குடும்ப நல திட்டம் தாய், சேய் நலத்துக்கும் அதிகக் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

திட்டத்தின் நோக்கம்

விடுதலை கிடைத்த நாள் முதலாக மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்த மூன்று ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களை வகுத்துத் தொழில் வளர்ச்சி, நீர்ப[illegible] ஆகிய துறைகளில் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் கண்டுள்ளோம். கல்வி, சுகாதார மருத்துவ வசதிகள் பன்மடங்கு பெருக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. நல்வாழ்வு திட்டங்களால் இறப்பு விகிதம் குறைந்தது. சராசரி வயது 52 ஆக உயர்ந்துள்ளது. புது வகை வித்துக்களையும் நவீன முறைகளையும் பயன்படுத்தி, உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனினும் தனி மனிதனுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் உணவு அளவு குறைந்திருக்கின்றது. என்ன காரணம் என்பதை அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு சிறு நிகழ்ச்சியின் மூலம் விளக்குகின்றேன். அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்து வந்த நண்பர் ஒருவர் அறிஞர் அண்ணாவைப் பார்த்து, "நீங்கள் இவ்வளவு வளர்ந்திருக்கிறீர்களே, இங்கே குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு கிடையாதா" என்றார். "இருக்கிறது ஐயா" என்றார் அண்ணா. "எங்கள் அமெரிக்காவில் இவ்வளவு வளம் இருக்கிறது ; எங்கள் மக்கள் தொகை இவ்வளவு இருக்கிறது. இதை [illegible] போட்டுப்பார்த்தால், எங்கள் தேவை போக மீதம் எங்களிடத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அதுபோல் உங்களிடத்தில் உள்ள செல்வத்தையும் உங்கள் மக்கள் தொகையையும் கணக்குப் போட்டுப் பார்த்தால் உங்களுக்கு என்ன வரும்" என்று கேட்டார். அண்ணா வேடிக்கையாகப் பதில் சொன்ன பிறகு அந்த அமெரிக்க நண்பர் "இந்த மக்கள் தொகைக் குறைப்பில் நீங்கள் வெற்றி பெறாத வரையில் எத்தனை திட்டங்கள் போட்டாலும் இந்த நாடு பொருளாதார துறையில் வெற்றி பெற முடியாது" என்றார். இதை நாம் மனத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டும். குடும்ப நல சிட்டம் நம் பொருளாதாரத் திட்டத்துக்கு

அடிப்படையான திட்டமாக இருக்கிறது. எனவே, நாட்டு நலம் கோரும் எல்லோரும் குடும்ப நல திட்ட வெற்றியில் ஈடுபட்டாக வேண்டும்.

குடும்பம் அளவாகத்தான் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்கும், வரம்பு ஏற்படுத்திகொள்ள வழிகளை வகுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதற்கும் பட்டினத்தார் முதல் பாவேந்தர் பாரதிதாசன் வரை ஆதரவு தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“ பூப்பிளக்க வருகின்ற புற்றீசல் போலப்
புலபுலெனக் கலகலெனப் புதல்வர்களைப்
பெறுவீர்
காப்பதற்கும் வகையறியீர் கைவிடவுமாட்டீர்
கவட்டுத் தோல் மரத்துக்குட்கால் நுழைத்துக்
கொண்டே
ஆப்பதனைப் பிடித்தசைத்த குரங்கதனைப்போல
அகப்பட்டீர் கிடந்துழல அகப்பட்டீரே ”

ஆதரவு வேண்டும்

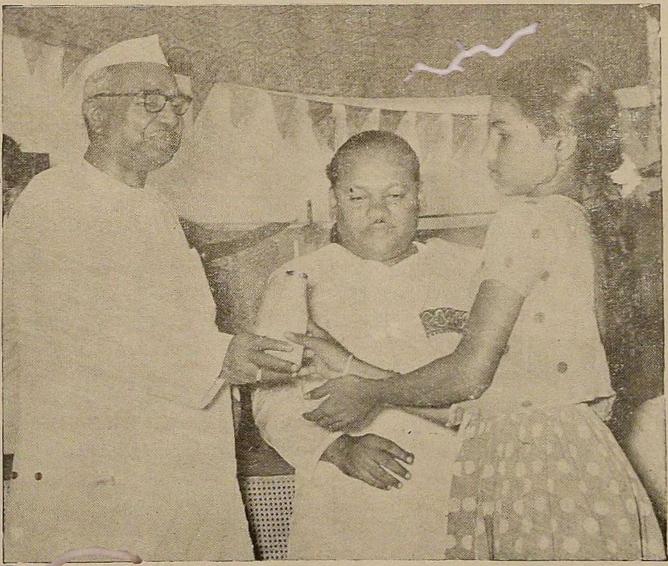
என்று பட்டினத்தடிகள் பாடியுள்ளார். பாவேந்தர் பாரதிதாசன் அவர்கள் அளவுக்கு மீறிய குடும்பம் அவல நிலையை அடைகிறதென்பதை விளக்குவதைப் பாருங்கள்.

“ பெண்குழந்தை பிறந்ததினி ஆண்குழந்தை ஒன்று
பிறக்குமா என்றிருந்தேன், அவ்வறே பெற்றாள்
கண் அழகும் முக அழகும் கண்டு நாட்கள்
கழிக்கையிலே மற்றொன்றும் பின் ஒன்றும்
பெற்றாள்
எண்ணுமொரு நால்வரையும் எண்ணி உழைத்திட்
டேன்
எழில் மனைவி தன்னுடலில் முக்காலும்
தேய்ந்தாள்
உண்ணுவதை நானுண்ண மனம் வருவதில்லை.
உண்ணுமலே மனைவி பிள்ளைகளைக் காத்தாள் ”

அதே பாடலில் பாரதிதாசன் அவர்கள் மன வலிமையால் மட்டும் பிள்ளைப் பேற்றைத் தவிர்த்துவிட முடியாதென்பதையும் விளக்கியுள்ளார். “காதலுக்கு வழி வைத்துக் கருப்பாதை சாத்தக் கதவொன்று கண்டறிவோம். இதிலென்ன குற்றம் ? ” என்று வினா விடுத்துள்ளார்.

தமிழக அரசு குடும்ப நல திட்ட முறைகளை மக்களுக்கு எடுத்து விளக்கவும், கருத்தடை சாதனங்களை வழங்கவும் 1,213 நிலையங்களை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளன. 469 மனைகளில் அறுவை சிகிச்சை வசதிகள் உள்ளன. லூப் பொறுத்துவதற்கான வசதிகளும் அதிக அளவில் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. இருநூற்றுக்கு மேற்பட்ட பெண் டாக்டர்கள் சமீபத்தில் இதற்காகப் பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உறைகள் எல்லா மருத்துவ நிலையங்கள் மூலமும், குடும்ப நல திட்ட ஊழியர்கள் மூலமும் இலவசமாக வழங்கப்படுகின்றன. மத்திய அரசின் ஆதரவில் உறைகள் இம்பீரியல் டொபாக்கோ கம்பெனி விற்பனையாளர்கள் மூலம் செப்டம்பர் 25-ந் தேதியிலிருந்து ஆரம்பக் கட்டமாக வட ஆற்காடு, சேலம், தருமபுரி, தென் ஆற்காடு மாவட்டங்களில் குறைந்த விலையில் விற்கவும் ஏற்பாடாகியுள்ளது.

எனது பேச்சை முடிக்குமுன் உங்களையொன்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன். குடும்ப நலத் திட்டத்தை செயல்படுத்துவதில் தமிழகம் இரண்டாண்டுகள் முன்னணியில் இருந்தது. இரண்டாண்டுகள் மத்திய அரசின் கேடயங்களைப் பெற்றது. சென்ற ஆண்டுகளில் நமது சாதனை சற்று குறைந்துள்ளது. ஆகவே, முன்னணியிலிருந்த நாம் மீண்டும் முதலிடம் பெற எல்லோரும் குடும்ப நலத் திட்டத்துக்கு ஆதரவு தர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடிக்கின்றேன்.



Thiru Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Food, inaugurated the low priced milk scheme at Jagjivan Ram Nagar on 11th October 1968.

வெளிநாடுகளில் நகராட்சி வளர்ச்சிப் பணிகள்

மாண்புமிகு உள்ளாட்சித்துறை அமைச்சர் திரு. மா. முத்துசாமி அவர்கள்
1—9—1968-ம் நாள் வானொலியில் ஆற்றிய உரை.

" பகுத்துண்டு பல்லுயிர் ஓம்புதல் நூலோர்
தொகுத்தவற்றுள் எல்லாந் தலை " என்ற

வள்ளுவர் வாய்மொழியைச் செயலாக்கும் நோக்கோடு, காஞ்சி தந்த கருவூலம் கன்னித் தமிழ்க் காவலர்—பேரறிஞர் பெருந்தகை அண்ணா அவர்களை தலைமைப் பொறுப்பு ஏற்றுள்ள தமிழகத்தின் தலைநகராம் சென்னை மாநகராட்சியின் தூதுக் குழுவிற்குத் தலைமையேற்று, ரோம், பாரீஸ், லண்டன், ஆம்ஸடர்டாம், ஜெர்மானிய ஜனநாயக குடியரசு, சோவியத் ஒன்றியம் ஆகிய இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று, பலவற்றைக் கண்டு, கருத்துவளம் பெற்றுத் தாயகம் திரும்பியதில், எல்லையற்ற மகிழ்ச்சியும் பூரிப்பும் ஏற்படுகின்றது.

"தே மதுரத் தமிழோசை உலகமெல்லாம் பரவும் வகை செய்தல் வேண்டும்" என்ற முழக்கத்தை எழுப்பிய கவிஞர் பெருமகனின் கனவு, நனவாகும் வண்ணம், அண்மைக் காலத்தில், காரியங்கள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன.

தே மதுரத் தமிழோசை

சென்ற சில திங்களுக்கு முன், பேரறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்களின் செந்தமிழ்ச் சுவையை "யேல்" பல்கலைக் கழகமும், அமெரிக்க நாட்டின் மற்ற பல பகுதிகளும், பருகியதை நாம் அறிவோம். மாண்புமிக்க உணவுத்துறை அமைச்சர் மதியழகன் அவர்கள், ரோம் நகரிலும், மாண்புமிக்க செய்தித்துறை அமைச்சர் சகோதரி சத்தியவாணிமுத்து அவர்கள், "மொரிஷியஸ்" தீவிலும் தமிழ் முழக்கமிட்டுத் திரும்பிய காட்சியினைக் கண்டு, தமிழகமே களிபேருவகை கொண்டது. அக்குழுவையோர் வழி நின்று, நானும், நம் மாநகராட்சித் குழுவினரும், தமிழின் சிறப்பை—தமிழறிஞர் தம் சிறப்பை தரணிக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்டும் வாய்ப்பினைப் பெற்றோம்.

செல்லுமிடங்களில் இப் பணியினைச் சிறப்புறச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற விருப்புடன் தமிழகத்தின் பெருமக்கள் பல்லோர் எங்களை வாழ்த்தி வழியனுப்பினர்.

வான்புகழ்க் கொண்ட வள்ளுவரையும், வையகத்து மக்கள் வாழும் நெறிமுறைகளை வகுத்துத் தந்த தொல் காப்பியத்தையும், உலகமே வியந்து பாராட்டிய உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டின் அழியாச் சின்னமாக விளங்கிய மலரையும், இயல் இசை நாடகம் ஆகிய முத்தமிழின் மூவேந்தர் ஆண்டிருந்த தமிழகத்தின் சிறப்பைத் தரணிக்குக் காட்டிய இளங்கோவடிகளின் சிலப்பதிகாரத்தை, எல்லோரும் அறியும் வண்ணம், எளிய இனிய தமிழில், [illegible] அவர்கள் எழுதித் தந்த சிலம்பையும், தமிழ் நாட்டின் கைவண்ணப் பொருள்களையும் எங்களோடு எடுத்துச் சென்றோம். சென்ற நாடுகள் அனைத்திலும், எங்களுக்குச் சிறப்பான வரவேற்பு கிடைத்தது.

ரோம், லண்டன், ஹாலே, வால்கா கிரேடு ஆகிய நகரங்களில், உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டுத் திரைப் படத்தைக் காட்டியபோது, அவர்கள் காட்டிய உற்சாகமும் வரவேற்பும் ஆரவாரமும் எங்களைத் திணற வைத்தன.

தமிழ் கூறும் நல்லுலகின் பண்டைச் சிறப்பினையும், அதனைக் கட்டிக்காக்க இன்றைய தமிழகம் மேற்கொண்டுள்ள முயற்சிகளையும், உலகம் அறிந்து போற்றுகிறது என்ற பெருமித உணர்வோடு, நாங்கள் நிமிர்ந்து நின்றோம்.

பெருமித உணர்வு

தமிழிலக்கியப் பெட்டகங்களை, ஆங்காங்குள்ள பெரியோர்கள் சிலருக்கு வழங்கியபோது "தமிழுக்குத் தொண்டு செய்கிறோம்" என்ற தணியாத மகிழ்வு எங்களுக்கும், வாங்கிய பொழுது, "தமிழின் சிறப்பு எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்தது" என்ற எண்ணம், அவர்களுக்கும் ஏற்பட்டது.

குறிப்பாக எல்லா நாடுகளிலும் தமிழ் மொழியின் சிறப்பினையும், தமிழ் நாட்டின் சிறப்பினையும், தமிழகத்து தலைமகன் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணாவின் பெருமையினையும் கற்றோர் பலரும் தெளிவுறத் தெரிந்துள்ள பான்மையினைக் கண்டோம்.

லண்டன் மாநகரத்துத் தமிழ்ச் சங்கத்தின் வரவேற்பு, எங்கள் வாழ்நாளில் மறக்க முடியாத ஒன்றாகும்.

தமிழகம், இலங்கை, மலேசியா, மொரிஷியஸ், மற்றும் பல பகுதிகளிலிருந்து அங்கு வந்து வாழ்கின்ற தமிழினத்தைச் சார்ந்தோரும், தமிழறிந்த சான்றோரும் ஒன்றுகூடி, பல்லாண்டு காலமாக, இச்சங்கத்தைப் பெருமையுற நடத்தி வருகின்றனர். தமிழறிந்த ஆங்கிலப் பெரு மக்கள் சிலரும், இச் சங்கத்தில் அங்கம் வகிப்பது, குறிப்பிடத் தக்கது.

கருத்தைக் கவர்ந்தவை

செட்டிநாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. மெய்யப்பன் அவர்கள் தலைவராகவும், திரு. ராஜ்ரோஸ் அவர்கள் செயலாளராகவும் இருந்து இதனைக் கட்டிக் காத்து வருகின்றனர். இச்சங்கம் வளர, தமிழகத்துப் பெருமக்கள், ஒல்லும் வகையில் எல்லாம், உதவக் கடமைப்பட்டவர்கள் என்பதை, எடுத்துரைப்பது எனது கடமையாகும்.

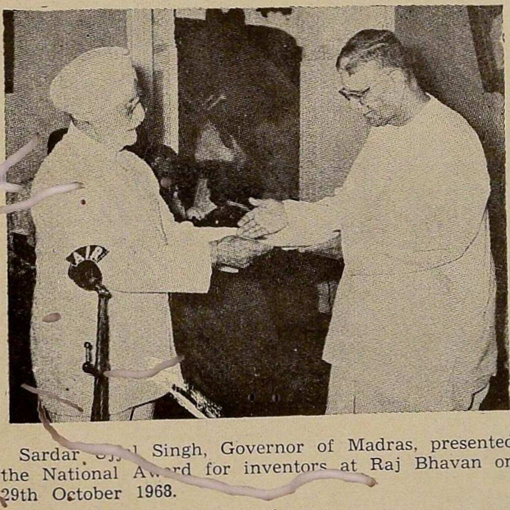
மாநகரங்களின் தலைவர்கள், நகரக் குழுவினர் பலரைக் காணவும் நகராட்சி நிர்வாக முறைகளை அறியவும் வாய்ப்பு கிடைத்தது. நகரத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்தை மனதில் கொண்டு, பல புதிய திட்டங்களைத் தீட்டி அவற்றைச் செயலாக்குவதில் முனைந்துள்ள காட்சியினைக் கண்டோம். குறிப்பாக, ஜெர்மன் ஜனநாயகக் குடியரசு நகரங்களான

Grow More Vegetables

THIRU E. C. P. PRABHAKAR, I.A.S.,
Director of Agriculture.

The importance of vegetables as articles of daily diet, their nutritive and health-giving properties and the part played by them in providing a substitute for cereals have come to be recognised in recent years. Studies made by nutrition and health authorities have shown that for the general well being of man, a minimum of ten ounces per adult and four ounces per child is required. The per capita consumption at the beginning, before the Five-Year Plans came to be formulated, was only less than two ounces and a beginning was made during the Third Five-Year Plan, to double the level of consumption and bring it to about four ounces per day. Looked at from another point of view studies made by agro-economists have shown that the per centage of area under fruits and vegetables to the total cropped area should normally be seven so that a satisfactory diet can be ensured to the people. The area under fruits and vegetables is less than one fourth of the total cultivated area in Madras State. It may thus be seen that the problem has assumed a sense of urgency considered in the light of the increasing population and the need to provide sufficient quantities of quality vegetables.

It is strange that in India, where vegetarianism has been a way of life since very early times, and where nature has been lavish with plentiful sun and water and with varied climate and soil fit for growing a large variety of vegetables all the year round, the importance of vegetable cultivation in combating under nourishment, malnutrition and ill-health has not been fully realised. Growing vegetables is not only important for providing us with protective foods, but their role as important sources of subsidiary foods have to be recognized. The area under these crops have also to be increased greatly because some of them, viz., the tuber crops are the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Besides vegetable crops are capable of yielding three to four times more than the yield from cereal crops from a unit area. There is an added advantage that this yield is obtained in a much shorter time and two to three successive crops can be raised from the same land in the course of a year.



Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, presented the National Award for inventors at Raj Bhavan on 29th October 1968.

Madras campaign

Madras State has always been alive to the importance of developing vegetables and was the pioneer in launching a vegetable compaign in Madras City to promote kitchen gardening with special staff as early as 1943. During the Third Plan, a scheme for production. vegetables and quick-growing fruits in the city and selected towns in the State was sanctioned, so that areas within a radius of 30 miles of the City can be developed to provide a continuous supply of fresh vegetables. Under the scheme, supply of seeds at half cost and plant protection chemical at 35 per cent subsidy were made. Short term loans at Rs. 120 per crop season, subejct to a maximum of Rs. 240 per individual farmer were sanctioned to provide the necessary cultivation advances required.

Vegetable production was thus developing steadily, but it gained fresh momentum after the declaration of emergency in the wake of the Pakistani aggression. With the failure of rains in two successive seasons over large areas of the country, a serious set-back had occurred to crop prdouction resulting in general shortage of food and vegetables in particular. Both short and long range measures were taken by the State Government at the instance of the Government of India. As part of the crash programme, special schemes were sanctioned for the development of potatoes in the Kodaikanal Hills, the development of hill

Brinjal at the vegetable garden, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras

Cabbage at the Government Estate vegetable garden, Mount Road, Madras

Ladies-Finger grown at the vegetable garden, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras

vegetables on the Nilgiris, Kodaikanal and Sheveroys and for intensification of the vegetable development programme in plains in selected cities. With a view to ensure production of quality seeds, vegetable seed production centres in four different parts of the State were started, as adjuncts to the research stations or model orchard-*cum*-nurseries. During the Annual Plan years following the Third Plan schemes for development of tapioca on a package programme basis in Kanyakumari district and sweet potato in the districts of Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli were sanctioned to cover 2,000 acres each respectively. As a result of the successful implementation of the above schemes, an annual additional production of 0·35 lakh tons was achieved at the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

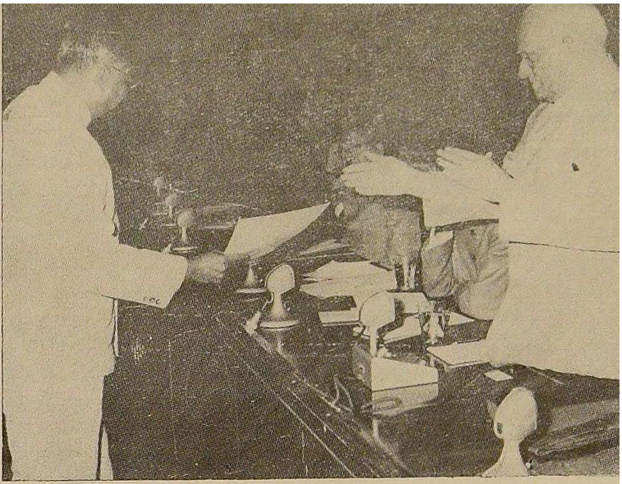
Consolidation

During the Fourth Plan, it has been proposed to consolidate the gains already achieved and to provide for annual increases in production, so that at the end of the Plan an annual production of 0·85 lakh tons is achieved. The administrative machinery will be streamlined and the technical staff concentrated in selected areas where large scale production takes place so that effective and immediate supervision is provided at every stage of crop growth. The rate of short-term loans will be increased to meet the growing costs of cultivation. Control of pests and diseases of vegetables on a campaign basis, distribution of plant protection equipment at subsidised rates will be continued. One important feature that will receive attention during the Fourth Five-Year Plan will be the storage and marketing of vegetables and their distribution through co-operatives of growers' associations.

The success of growing vegetables largely depends, upon choice of varieties. Several varieties of vegetables such as Pusa Sawani bhendi, Pusa purple long and Pusa cluster varieties of brinjal Pusa Mousmi cluster beans, New Era Cowpea, Col Avarai, Col. and R. E.T.C. tomatoes have gained sufficient popularity in recent years. The yield of the above varieties can best to increased by distribution of pure, reliable, tested seeds. In fact good seed is the foundation of the vegetable industry.

Quality seeds

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the distribution of improved seeds will be increased from the present annual level of 20,000 kgs. to 25,000 kgs. The seed production at the existing vegetable seed production centres will be doubled. In addition, seed production will be attempted at selected State Seed Farms to satisfy the regional requirements and preferences.



Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, awarding the Certificate of Merit to Thiru J. Walter, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Government of Madras, at the 41st Annual Session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power at New Delhi on 18th November 1968 for his outstanding research during 1967 on "FLYASH"—the ash thrown out from the thermal stations.

He is already recipient of such Award of Merits during the years, 1963, 1964 and 1965 for original research in "Hydraulics" and "Soil Mechanics".

Even though seed production at the above level will be significant advance over the existing programme, it may be safe to assume that the extent of acreage covered will be less than a third. In addition there has been an increasing demand for good quality seed of the indigenous type of vegetables, from the neighbouring countries, especially Malaysia. In order to cater to the internal demand and satisfy export requirements, a seed production programme will be taken up at the recently started vegetable farm at Mannur near Madras and latest equipment and machinery will be installed. Seed certification will be done and tested, pedgreed seeds will be produced for distribution.

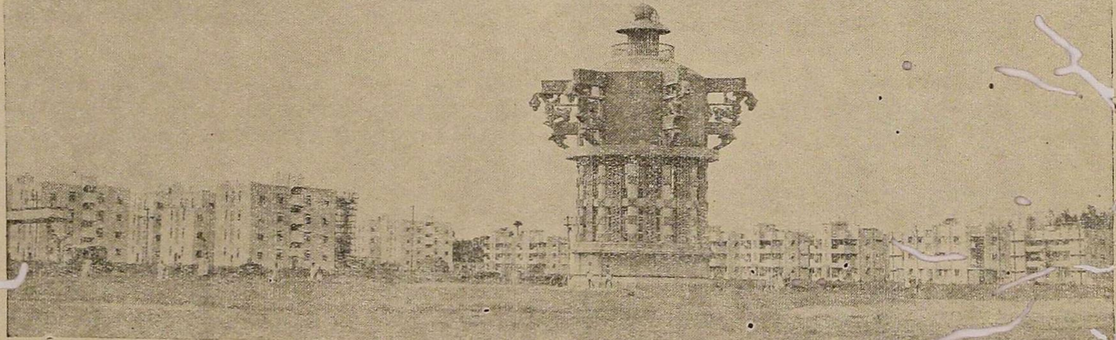
In Madras the kitchen garden campaign will enter a new phase of development. A systematic analysis of soil samples drawn from representative divisions of the City will enable the preparation of a soil map to provide an easy and ready guide to the grower in the matter of offering recommendation both for soil amelioration as well as for fertilisation of Crops. Training programmes will be conducted in different parts of the City for the benefit of the garden loving public in which specialists drawn from various branches of the subject will participate. Model gardens will be raised in private homes, schools and institutions to bring home to the public the practicability of raising a

variety of vegetables as well as the economics of such a venture. Vegetable crop competitions, especially during the main vegetable growing season 'Adi Pattam' to create a spirit of competition and to enthuse the public to grow vegetables to perfection will be conducted. Advising services will be intensified during Adi Pattam when a door to door campaign to supply essential inputs like seeds, seedlings, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals will be undertaken. In order that the services may be within easy reach of the public, it is programmed to open depots in representative parts of the City where all the perquisites will be made available. The greatest need of the public is the rendering of timely advice and adequate plant protection of the crops. It has been proposed to establish two mobile squads, who will be provided with conveyance and necessary power equipment, so that they can move about quickly and cover more number of gardens.

Direct cultivation

So far all production programmes were mainly concerned with providing the necessary incentive and assistance to the farmer. However to meet partly the big deficit in the actual requirements of vegetable for Madras City worked out on population basis and minimum requirements per individual and the receipt from various mufassal centres, the Agriculture Department has embarked upon a scheme of direct cultivation of vegetables, in an area of about 115 acres—100 acres of forest lands in Mannur near Sriperumbudur in Chingleput district and in about 15 acres in Madras City. In the fourth-Plan, it is proposed to raise vegetables in a total area of about 800 acres. Vegetable seed production will be undertaken on a large scale and seeds production and processing unit will be established. A preservation unit will also be established to absorb any surplus that may be raised and to explore the possiblity of creating an agro-based industry.

Apart from fresh vegetable crops, turber crops have a significant part to play in increasing production by virtue of their capacity to produce three to four fold yields over other crops per unit area and in a shorter time. With the area under potato on the decline in Nilgiris, an attempt was made to extend the cultivation of potato on the Kodaikanal Hills. As a result of the above the area has increased from about 2,000 to 5,000 acres. It is proposed to bring an additional area of 5,000 acres under potato during the Fourth Plan. Co-operative credit will be intensified and marketing linked with the above, so that the grower may be assured of economic returns. The seed multiplication programme will be strengthened so that at least one fifth of the area can be covered annually. A cold storage plant also is proposed to be set up, not only for carrying over seed potatoes from one season to another but also to hold the crop in store to stabilise prices. The tapioca package programme now being implemented in Kanyakumari district will be extended to cover annually an area of 10,000 acres, so that tubers of disease-free short-duration varieties are made available and are expected to relieve the strain on cereal consumption in this densely populated region of the State. The cultivation of sweet potato will be extended to cover an area of 10,000 acres in the several growing areas of the State and plant material of improved varieties will be distributed so that sizable production of this quick growing tuber crop are ensured.



A view of the Elliots Beach housing colony for Government Officers which was inaugurated by Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, on 15th October 1968.

manuring has become the most important practice in taking yields up in Thanjavur farms. In June-July, acres and acres can be seen sown with green manure to feed the Kuruvai crop. Farmers use KOLINI, SESBANIA DHAINCHA, sunn-hemp, glyricidia and indico. Last year farmers used 759 tons of green manure seed. This year, it is going to be over 900 tons. In addition to this they prepared about 7 lakh tons of compost in 1966-67. In 1967–68, they hope to increase it.

Increased production

There cannot be two opinions about the achievement of the increased rice production during 1967–68 as compared to any other previous year. This has happened because of the increase in area under ADT-27 even under unfavourable seasonal conditions and inadequate irrigation water. The comparison of the yield data of the Kuruvai and Samba Crop of the past few years may be useful. The average yield of Kuruvai or Samba or Thaladi has been less than a ton in all the previous years except in 1964–65 when it was 2,380 lb. per acre for Kuruvai. In 1967–68 the average yield of traditional Kuruvai sown with ADT-27 was 1,329 lb. per acre and the general average ADT-27 in Kuruvai and Samba put together was 2,698 lb. per acre. So cultivating ADT-27 even as a single crop will definitely be more advantageous than cultivating a long duration Samba paddy. Actually the average yield of long duration Samba paddy in the 1967–68 season was only 1,824 lb. per acre.

The one difficulty in raising ADT-27 in the Samba season is the fear of the crop being caught in rains at the harvest time. But the farmers are not afraid of this owing to their experience in 1966–67 and 1967–68 when because of late release of water from Mettur Dam they have to harvest ADT-27 of normal Kuruvai in the rainy season. The establishment of 30 mechanical dryers and more efficient procurement and transport arrangements made during 1967–68 have given the cultivators enough courage to take up ADT-27 cultivation even at the risk of crop getting harvested on rainy days.

The success of farming in the district owes much to the agricultural scientists. Enthused by the good name earned by ADT-27 evolved by them the Aduthurai Research Station Scientists are now trying to make a new paddy. If the results are successful Madras will have a paddy explosion. The Scientists think they can cross ADT-27 and Co-25 to get a new variety which will have all the good characteristics of both.

Success of farming

The farmers are harnessing under-ground water with the help of filter-point pumps, pumpsets and borewells. This helps them to have the nursery ready before they get irrigation water in the river. About 40,000 acres benefit from filter-point pumps and borewells.

Thanjavur farmers do not concentrate only on grain crops; but are also increasing their yields and areas in sugarcane, coconut, oilseeds, groundnet, etc. The successful progress of agriculture in this district is a great triump which is largely due to the hard working farmers and good extension work.

An Exhibition of paintings and drawings about Gandhiji was declared open by the Governor of Madras Sardar Ujjal Singh at the Local Library Authority buildings, Madras, on 19th October 1968.

IN SEARCH OF *More Water*

New sources of water to help farmers raise two crops of rice a year in the Cauvery Delta south of Madras, needed to keep pace with rising food demands, are being sought under an expanding effort of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The work started as part of a $ 1·6 million project launched in 1966 in four areas of Madras State will be intensified under a $ 1·3 million, Phase II project recently approved for the Cauvery Delta alone.

When the plane from Madras noses down for a landing at Tiruchirappalli, 200 miles south, the passenger, sees a tropical landscape in jewel tones of green and blue—coconut palms, plantain groves sugar cane, wet rice fields reflecting the sky.

Then, short distance from the airport scene changes. On many stretches of a drive from " Trichy " east to, Tanjore and beyond, the road passed perched fields scrubby growth, goats nibbling on dry stubble.

" What makes the difference ? " a traveller asks.

There companions—hydrogeologists from Madras and Budapest and a well-drilling superintendent from Memphis—explain in one word : " Water ".

The cycle of the rains

The hydrogeologist from Madras puts it this way : Here in the delta of the Cauvery River, there are two monsoons a year—the south-west monsoon in mid-June or later, and the north-east monsoon which brings a heavier water supply in November. When the rains are timed just right, the farmers can grow two rice crops a year. But ideal conditions seldom occur. In many years, by early spring the rivers are dry and the canal system in much of the delta is dry. If the first monsoon is behind schedule, the rice must be planted late—and then the first harvest will be too late to permit a second crop.

The crux of the problem in growing two rice crops a year is to have water by early June for the nursery beds from which seedlings will be transplanted, the United Nations Projects Manager, Kenneth G. Buchanan of Vancouver, points out. But last year for example, water was not available until several weeks later from irrigation sources or the monsoon rains.

Another point is added by his opposite number in the team, Swaminathan Panchanathan, who is superintending engineer for the Madras State Public Works Department and now serves as Project Director. When the time nears for harvesting the crops, water is needed to mature the grain—but, just at this period, too water is often short, and the yield may suffer.

In fact, the project officials agree, the perfect pattern for two-crop farming occurs only one year in 10.

The primary purpose of the Cauvery Delta Project, therefore, is " to try to overcome the vagaries of the monsoon ", in Mr. Buchanan's words. If underground water could be tapped, it could be drawn up through wells to fill the dry season gaps and provide moisture exactly on schedule at the most critical times.

What is really desirable, he adds , is an integrated system in which ground-water (from wells) would be tied in with natural rains and the existing irrigation system. Eventually, it is hoped, controlled water supply could be extended to areas not fully covered by the present net work of canals.

Drilling 24 hours a day

With this goal in mind, the team of United Nations and Madras State pushed has purchased the drilling of test wells at selected sites in the delta. Boreholes are put down with modern rotary rigs to investigate water supplies at different levels, and the flow is tested for both quantity and quality.

So far, six test holes have been completed, including one drilled to 1,200 feet, described as unusually deep for this area. Others will range from 500 to 1,200 feet. When drilling is under way, crews work 24 hours a day, in three shifts, living in tent camps remote from established communities.

The operations are overseen by a United Nations drilling superintendent, Cloyed D. Daughterity, of Memphis, working with Madras State Drillers and Crewmen.

Drilling is only one problem, the Project Manager notes. In addition, careful calculations must be made to show how much water could be taken out of the ground in different parts of the delta without exceeding the amount put in through rains. Otherwise, if there is an "overdraft" in areas close to the sea, salt water may intrude into the land from which fresh water is removed.

The potential

To aid in selection of drilling sites, with an eye on possible salt water intrusion as well as actual sources of water, project personnel have collected basic geologic information and samples from which a picture of underground structures and seasonal fluctuations can be pieced together. For this purpose, hydrogeologists have tramped over the delta from the Cauvery River's source in the west to the Bay of Bengal roughly 100 miles eastward.

As part of the UNDP aided project, permanent automatic recording devices will be installed in boreholes to provide further and more detailed information.

The potential of the delta is indicated in a recent report by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Paul Hoffman, outlining plans for the Phase II project. It states, in part ;

"The State of Madras is the largest rice-producing region of India. Of its 6 million acres of land under rice cultivation over 1·4 million are in the delta of the Cauvery River......In a nation-wide effort to increase the production of food, the Government of India attaches high priority to intensification of agriculture in the Cauvery Delta, whose potential is not fully utilised ....Rational development of groundwater would reduce the influence of yearly fluctuations of rainfall on agricultural yield......".

The United Nations-aided project fits into intensive local efforts to boost harvests, Mr. Buchanan notes.

A trip to Mungilkkudi

For a closer look, a day might be spent visiting a typical drilling site—for example, the 1,200-foot borehole near the village of Mungilkkudi, some 30 miles east of the ancient temple city of Tanjore (Thanjavur) and about 15 miles in land from the sea.

The drive ends on the grounds of a Madras State seed farm where a sign reads: "UNDP Groundwater Investigation, Madras, Drilling Operations". A few yards away, the 48-foot mast of a rotary rig looms above a crew running tests on a stream of water being pumped up from 220 feet.

This borehole, Mr. Daughterity explains, has been drilled to a depth of 1,220 feet, and specific tests are being carried out in turn at different levels—220, 560 and 720 feet.

"We're getting 150 gallons per minute today," he reports, "but we need to know more about the quantity and quality at each depth". Tests of some characteristics can be carried out at the area office in Tanjore; others are performed at project headquarters in Madras City.

Asked about the results of tests here and at five other boreholes drilled earlier under the UNDP-aided project, he speaks of "promising water-bearing strata". Details will be reported to United Nations Headquarters when drilling of the entire pattern of boreholes is completed.

One of four areas

The Cauvery Delta is one of four areas included in a current UNDP project calling for groundwater investigations in Madras State. The other three areas are Madras City and its environs; the Palar River basin, 30 miles south; and the Neiveli region, 80 to 120 miles south of Madras City. For this project, launched two years ago, the UNDP has earmarked $1,098,000 and the Government of India is providing the equivalent of $ 590,000.

In June 1968 the UNDP's Governing Council approved plans for carrying forward and intensifying work in the Cauvery Delta under a Phase II project of which the Government of India will supply the equivalent of $ 612,000 and the UNDP has earmarked $ 707,900.

The original project is being executed, on behalf of the UNDP, by the United Nations. The new one will be carried out by the United Nations in association with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Of the $ 1 million earmarked by the UNDP for the original, over-all Madras State groundwater project, more than half is being used to provide equipment and vehicles permitting the application of modern exploration techniques.

Activities on the ground have been supplemented by an aerial photographic survey being carried out under a $ 60,000 contract awarded by the United Nations to a London firm. Flights were carried out in part of the project area in February and will be continued in December.

Family Planning Programmes—
an assessment of achievements

THIRU SATYA NARAYAN SINHA,
Union Minister for Health, Family Planning and Urban Development.

The family planning programme in India is the biggest health and social welfare programme ever attempted in the annals of human history. It aims at changing the outlook and traditional behaviour of about 100 million couples, who are in the reproductive age, and persuading them to voluntarily adopt one or another method of contraception. Naturally, the administrative effort, the services and the communication endeavour required are of enormous dimensions. They call for an efficiency and drive of the highest order. Nowhere else in the world has a programme of this magnitude been launched.

India embarked upon this programme only a few years ago and the achievements already secured do great credit to men and women who are directly or indirectly involved in it. Up to June 1968, 4·3 million sterilisations were performed. These constitute 50 per cent of the total sterilisation operations performed in the world. The achievement in the field of IUCD has been no less spectacular. Over 2·4 million loops have been inserted. This figure is almost equal to total performance in this field in the rest of the world.

Evaluation Studies

To ensure that the programme is going on on the right lines not only in cities and towns, but in far-flung villages several limited evaluation studies were launched. The results have been heartening. The survey conducted by the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning at Gandhigram indicates a decline in birth rate from 44 to 36 per thousand of population. The Demographic training and Research Centre at Bombay has found a 12 per cent decline in human fertility in its surrounding areas. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health conducted a study of villages near Singur and found that the birth rate had fallen from 42, to 34. A similar survey in the Chetla District of Calcutta showed a drop from 29 to 24 per 1,000 persons. As a result of an intensive IUCD drive in the tea gardens of Assam, the birth rate has fallen from 53 to 37. The Dooars Tea Estate in West Bengal has reported a decline from 35 to 28. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh, as a result of intensive family planning drive, the birth rate has fallen from 34 to 28 per thousand of population.

It has been roughly estimated that about 1[illegible] million births have already been prevented so far. A study made by the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Bombay has revealed that 1,163,659 births were prevented during 1967–68 alone and the gain to the economy of the country was about Rs. 380 crores.

Sterilization

These limited studies speak volumes of the work that is going on in all parts of the country. Without doubt, a silent revolution is taking place. A new awakening is coming and gradually people are realising that a small family leads to happiness and contentment.

During 1967–68, the sterilization programme touched a high water mark in popularity—1.8 million sterilizations were performed as against 0·8 million in the previous year. Sterilization facilities are provided throughout the length and breadth of the country through 3,110 static and 326 mobile units.

In case tragedy overtakes a couple and they lose their children, Government provides free recanalisation facilities at 54 centres. The earlier sterilization is undone and man or woman can again produce children as before.

Loop insertions

Loop is still the best known method for spacing children. During 1967–68, 662,178 IUCD insertions were performed. In the first quarter of 1968–69, another 18,607 insertions were recorded. The total figure now stands at 2,410,413.

Before a loop is inserted, a complete check-up is done. This is repeated after the insertion. Researches are being carried out to remove some of the side effect that loop insertion may cause in a very small percentage of women. Results of the researches conducted so far have been promising. IUCD facilities are provided through 363 mobile and 3,695 static units.

Oral contraceptives have been introduced as an experimental measures at 200 pilot projects in the country.

Condom (Nirodh) is still the most popular conventional contraceptive. Its acceptance rate in India is proposed to be raised from 6 to 18 per thousand of population. Condoms have been imported from Japan and Korea. They have also been received as gifts from U.S.A. and Swedon. A firm in the private sector has taken steps to raise its annual production capacity from 37.44 to 75 million pieces. Four small-scale industrial units have started production with a total annual target of 60 million pieces. The public sector factory at Trivandrum will produce 144 million pieces per year by the end of the current year. Eventually, its production will raise to 288 million pieces.

Massive distribution of condom will be ensured through commercial channels, depot holders and Government hospitals, dispensaries and clinics.

International Aid

No account of the colossal effort put in by a vast net work of Government and voluntary agencies and devoted civil servants and social workers can be complete without saying a word of praise for international organisations which have made generous offers of assistance.

USAID will provide 170 million pieces of condoms (Nirodh) in 1968 and 150 million pieces in 1969. It has already committed funds to the tune of about Rs 9,00,000 for equipment. A loan agreement for \$ 2·7 million to finance the foreign exchange component for manufacture of vehicles, has been concluded. USAID has also placed a total sum of Rs. 85 million for research, training and motivation.

The Swedish International Development Authoritys has agreed to supply condoms, printing units, offset paper, glazed newsprint and audio-visual vehicles.

The Ford Foundation has offered assistance in defined areas to the tune of \$ 2.28 million.

While international aid and technical advice is alway welcome, one cannot under-rate the importance of selfreliance. I am glad to say that, by and large, India is depending on her own resources for fighting the menace of population explosion.

FAMILY PLANNING TRAINING PROGRAMMES

During the month ended August 10, 1968, 14 doctors, 683 family planning field workers and 984 other para-medical and non-medical workers were trained by 16 central family planning field units.

A meeting of Directors and Training Officers of the 5 central training institutes was held at New Delhi recently to decide future responsibilities of the central institutes in training of family planning workers and to consider the nature and quality of technical guidance which the central institutes could offer to State Training Centres.

The meeting drew up a programme of training for future. The central institutes agreed to shoulder the region-wise responsibilities in the total training effort. A calendar of activities for 1968–69 was drawn up by each institute.

District Extension Educators.—For training District Extension Educators, courses have been started at the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, the Bombay Family Planning Training and Research Centre and at the Central Health Education Bureau, New Delhi.

Forty-one Training Centres.—The number of family planning training centres during 1967–68 was 41 as against 28 during the preceding year. It is proposed to provide a fillip to training programmes for various categories of staff required for family planning work. Four additional training centres will be set up during 1968–69. Buildings will be constructed for 14 State Family Planning Training Centres.

Teaching facilities.—Staff of medical colleges for teaching and service facilities for family planning, will be augmented. Stipends will be granted to about 1,500 medical students so that after they obtain their medical degree, their services are utilized for family planning work for a minimum fixed period.

special fund TO HELP EX-SERVICE MEN

One of the major responsibilities of a modern State is to assist those who fought for the country in times of peril. People who have risked life and limb in times of stress and strain cannot be forgotten when normal times return. Hence, the Government of India have set up a special Fund for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen with an initial contribution of Rs. 5 crores from the National Defence Fund and an annual contribution of Rs. 1 crore from the Defence Budget for a period of three years, in the first instance. The fund is a practical expression of the Governments policy for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

Aim of the fund

The new Fund is intended to benefit those who have been released from the Armed Forces after having served in any rank or a non-combatant (enrolled) and their dependents, i.e., wife, widow (not-remarried), non-earning sons below 21 years of age, and non-earning parents, and relatives actually depending on ex-service men ; (i) Unmarried or widowed daughters ; (ii) Unmarried sisters, and (iii) Brothers below 21 years of age.

The objects of the Fund are :

(i) to award stipends to ex-servicemen for technical, managerial, vocational or agricultural training at recognised institutions ;

(ii) to sanction grants or loans to Co-operative Societies or other Associations of Ex-servicemen for schemes and projects of resettlement including horticulture, animal husbandry, industry and transport;

(iii) to sanction scholarships or grants to dependents of ex-servicemen for higher studies in India beyond high school or higher secondary stage in technical, vocational or agricultural education ;

(iv) to sanction expenditure on special measures of a collective nature for the maintenance of old and destitute ex-servicemen or widows of ex-servicemen;

(v) to grant loans to individual ex-servicemen for starting industries or business undertakings ; and

(vi) to do all other things to promote measures for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

The Government of India have decided that 80 per cent of the contribution from the National Defence Fund and from the Defence Budget should be reserved for distribution to the States and Union Territories on the basis of the number of service personnel in the Armed Forces recruited from the respective States or Union Territories on the 1st day of January 1965, In regard to the initial contribution and on the basis of the strength of such personnel as on 1st day of January of the year in which subsequent contributions as aforesaid are received. The share of the State or Union Territory from the contributions from the Central Government should be distributed only if a contribution equal to such share is made to the Fund by the State Government or the Union Territory Government or Administration. The share of the Madras State received from the National Defence Fund and the Defence Budget for 1965–66 on the above basis is Rs. 31,02,100. The State Government have also sanctioned a matching grant of Rs. 10,20,000 for the years 1965–66 and 1966–67.

Division of the fund

The Government of India have laid down that the States should administer their shares under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act and that the State Managing Committee should consist of the Governor as Chairman, the Chief Secretary or a senior officer of the State Government of the status of Secretary deputed by him as his representative, the General Officer Commanding-in-chief of the Army Command or a Seinor Army Officer above the rank of Major General deputed by him as his representative or an officer of the Navy or Air Force of the rank of Rear Admiral or Air Vice Marshal to be decided by the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, as Vice-Chairmen, and two Ex-Service Officers residing in the State nominated by the Chiefs of Staff Committee and two persons having interest in the welfare of Ex-servicemen nominated by the State Government as Members. The State Managing Committee will have powers to co-opt any other person as Member without voting rights. Besides the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman,

the present Managing Committee for the State of Madras consists of the following :—

Governor of Madras	*Chairman.*
Chief Secretary to Government and General Officer Commanding, Head quarters, Madras, Mysore and Kerala area.	*Vice-Chairmen.*
Two Ex-service Officers (to be nominated by the Chiefs of Staff Committee). Dr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad. Thirumathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav.	*Members.*
Director of Employment and Training, Madras. Secretary to Government, Industries, Labour and Housing Department. Secretary to Government, Finance Department. Liaison Officer, Southern Command, Poona.	*Co-opted Members.*
Private Secretary to the Governor.	*Secretary.*
Secretary, Madras State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board.	*Joint Secretary.*

The State Bank of India, Mount Road Branch, are the Bankers to the Fund.

Activities of the committee.

The State Managing Committee has appointed a Standing Sub-Committee with the Chief Secretary to Government as its Chairman, the Secretary to Government, Industries, Labour and Housing Department, the Command Liaison Officer, Headquarters, Southern Command, Poona and Thirumathi Clubwala Jadhav, as its Members, to scrutinise all schemes of rehabilitation and applications for financial assistance and to submit them to the State Managing Committee with its advice. The Standing Sub-Committee has been authorised to co-opt any other members. It has also been delegated with powers of sanction of grants up to Rs. 1,000 and loans up to Rs. 5,000 in each case.

The State Managing Committee has also formulated bye-laws for the detailed regulation and administration of the Fund. The corpus of the Fund will be invested in Government bonds, long term and short term deposits so that the income derived from the investments could be utilised for sanctioning grants in deserving cases. Loans will be available to ex-servicemen and officers for starting industries or business undertakings.

The schemes so far approved for assistance from the Fund will be found in the Annexure.

It is in the interest of the country that ex-servicemen and their dependants who need assistance should be helped, but obviously, unco-ordinated expenditure may prove wasteful and may not yield benefits to the desired extent. The Committee's aim is to see that the money is spent in the most beneficial manner and that as many ex-servicemen as possible are helped and thereby enabled to utilize fully their initiative and enterprise.

Printed forms of applications for loans, grants and scholarships will be available with the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The applications for assistance from the Fund for the objects mentioned above should be sent to the Secretary, State Managing Committee for the administration of the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen, Raj Bhavan, Guindy, Madras, India.

ANNEXURE.

Schemes eligible for assistance from the Special Fund.

(1) Award of stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem to dependants and children of Defence Service personnel who were either killed or incapacitated or reported to be missing, undergoing training in Industrial Training Institutes.

(2) Award of stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem to children and dependants of ex-servicemen undergoing training in the Industrial Training Institutes.

(3) Ex-service widows who secure accommodation in the existing hostels such as hostels for working girls, Avvai Home, Andhra Mahila Sabha and Seva Samajam and undergo some useful training are eligible for financial assistance.

(4) Financial assistance to ex-servicemen who wish to undergo re-training or training in crafts such as, Typists or Motor Drivers in recognised institutions.

(5) Financial assistance to ex-service T. B. patients to get quick admission in T. B. Sanatoria as paying patients till they are able to get admission as patients.

(6) Educational concessions to ex-servicemen and their dependants undergoing training in B. T. Course, shortened B. T. Course, Pandits Training Course, Physical Education Training (Lower), (Higher) and (Diploma).

(7) Stipends and other payments to widows and deserted wives of ex-servicemen for undergoing training in each of the following courses offered by the Guild of Services (Seva Samajam) :—

(*a*) House-keepers, Sales women, Catering, Practical Nursing and Receptionist.

(*b*) Secretarial Course covering, Typewriting, Shorthand and Accountancy.

(*c*) Training as yahs and cooks.

(8) Scholarships to dependants of ex-servicemen for undergoing Post-graduate study in Social Welfare Administration at the Madras School of Social Work.

(9) Educational concessions (tuition and special fees) to the children and dependants of ex-servicemen for undergoing the various courses of study in the Medical Colleges in the Madras State from the academic year 1968–69 subject to certain conditions.

Sociological Aspects of Labour—Management Relations

"There is no doubt that over all social and cultural environment within which workers and management function has a significant bearing on their interaction, and on productivity and industrial peace." These has been stated by the Study Group on Sociological Aspects of Labour—Management Relations in their Report to the National Commission on Labour. It has further added that the industrial sociology and psychology which have made a great headway in the industrially advanced countries of the West and which have been availed of in finding solutions of various practical problems have not received adequate attention even from the concerned sections in this country.

The Group has studied the subject entrusted to it under five broad heads : (i) Employer-worker relations in agriculture ; (ii) the social composition of industrial labour and management and their Commitment to the industrial way of life ; (iii) social relationships, formal and informal, at the plant level ; (iv) management-workers relationships at various other levels ; and (v) effect of housing, sanitation, education, transport on industrial work and morale.

The following are some of the important conclusions of the Study Team :—

(1) The agricultural workers lack the bargaining power as they are the weakest sections of India's rural population. The various land reforms have furher worsened their position. Conditions for political organisation should, therefore, be created to enable them to put forward their demands unitedly and effectively.

(2) The loyalty of the workers to their social groups such as caste and religion do not create serious obstacles in their acceptance of the norms and values of modern technology. However, while formulating manpower policy, conditions prevailing in the locality should be kept in view.

(3) The policy of preferring the "sons of the soil" for employment at various levels is not correct ; on the other hand it is harmful in the national interest ; since social and economic mobility is an important element of an industrial society.

(4) There is need for co-operation and harmony between the management and workers at the plant and industry levels. To be realistic it, however, should be recognised that management and labour constitute different interest groups.

(5) As a corollary to the above, the need for a strong trade union movement, and professional management capable of using modern techniques and approaches is beyond doubt. The Government policy in this respect should be altered to help develop strong and united trade unions.

(6) Although the concept behind the setting up of Consultative Committees such as Works Committees and Joint Management Councils is, in spirit and tradition, good and democratic, it has made slow progress due to various reasons. The entire Consultative Machinery, therefore, needs re-examination.

(7) The Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee have proved useful in evolving a labour policy based on consensus. These and other tripartite bodies should, however, be reconstituted by giving adequate representation to all the important organisations of workers, employers and professional managers as well as keeping in view the changing Centre-State relations in the country.

(8) Provisions of minimum facilities such as housing, recreation, transport, education and other amenities to workers should receive greater recognition than in the past since these are not only welfare measures but also necessary for raising level of productivity.

The study group has indicated certain sectors where there was need for conducting surveys and research since, due to absence of reliable data, it had not been possible for it to make useful observations.

The study team, set up in April, 1967 with Prof. M. N. Srinivas as its Chairman, submitted its report to the Chairman, National Commission on Labour Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, on August 29. The other members of the study team were : Dr. N. R. Seth, Dr. A. Beteille, Dr. Gouranga Chattopadhyay, Thiru A. D. Moddie, Thiru Satish Loomba and Thiru C. Rajagopalan.

ALLOTMENT OF Election Symbols NEW ORDER

The Election Commission has issued an Order called the "Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968". An attempt has been made to make the Order a comprehensive one in relation to choice, reservation and allotment of symbols. The Order may indeed be regarded as a code in this respect.

An association or a body of individual citizens of India calling itself a political party will not get the benefit of the provisions of the Order unless it is registered as a political party with the Election Commission. An application for registration is to be made, if the association or body is in existence at the commencement of the Order, within sixty days following such commencement; but if the association or body is formed after the commencement of the Order, the application will have to be made within sixty days following the date of such formation. No such application for registration however will be necessary for any political party which immediately before the commencement of the Order is either a multi-State party or a recognised party other than a multi-State party and every such party shall be deemed to be registered with the commission as a political party for the purposes of the Order. A number of particulars are to be mentioned in the application for registration.

Two kinds

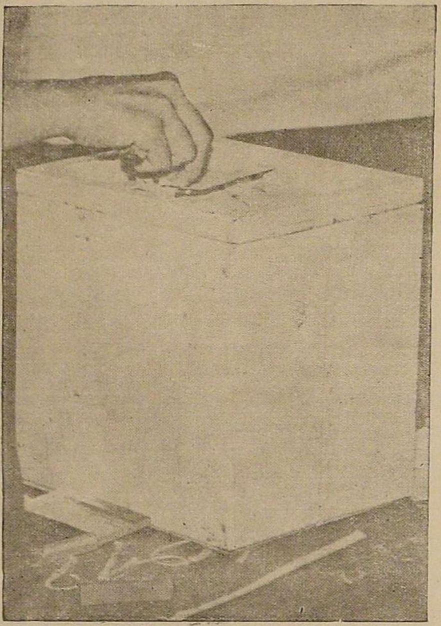
For the purposes of the Order symbols will be of two kinds, namely, reserved and free. While a reserved symbol is a symbol which is reserved for a recognised political party for exclusive allotment to contesting candidates set up by that party, a free symbol is available for allotment to candidates set up by unrecognised political parties or to independent candidates.

Political parties are either recognised political parties or unrecognised political parties. A political party will be treated as a recognised political party if it has been engaged in political activity for a continuous period of five years and has returned a minimum number of candidates either to the Lok Sabha or to a Vidhan Sabha. Such minimum number is, in the case of the Lok Sabha one member for every twenty-five members or any fraction of that number elected from the State concerned, or in the case of a Vidhan Sabha one member for every thirty members. On the fulfilment of these two sub-conditions a political party will be treated as a recognised political party. But there is *an alternative condition*, that is to say, the candidates set up by the political party must have secured not less than four per-cent of the total valid votes polled at a general election to the House of the People from the State concerned or to the Legislative Assembly of the State. In the above calculation only the votes of the candidates who were not elected and who have not polled at least one-twelfth of the total number of valid votes polled in that constituency will be excluded.

National party

There will be two categories of recognised parties. A party recognised in four or more States will be known as National party and a party recognised in less than four States will be known as a State party. Parties which are multi-State parties immediately before the commencement of the Order will be National parties until they cease to be so on the result of any general election held after such commencement. Similarly, parties which immediately before the commencement of the order are recognised political parties other than multi-State parties, will be State parties in the State or States in which they are recognised and will continue to be so until they cease to be State parties on the result of any general election held after such commencement.

A candidate set up by a National party at any election in any constituency in any place in India shall choose and shall be allotted the symbol reserved for that party and no other symbol. A candidate set up by a State party at an election in any constituency in a State in which that party is a State party shall choose and shall be allotted the symbol reserved for that party in that State and no other symbol.



A symbol reserved for a State party in a State may be included in the list of free symbols in a State in which that party is not a State party but that symbol, though a free symbol in such latter State, shall not be allotted to the candidates of any other political party, recognised or unrecognised, but may be allotted to an independent candidate only if such symbol has not been chosen by any candidate set up by the party for which it is a reserved symbol in the former State.

State party

If any candidate set up by a State party at an election in any constituency in a State in which that party is not a State party, intends to choose or chooses the symbol reserved for it in the State or States in which it is a State party, then such candidate shall be allotted that symbol to the exclusion of any other candidate if an application is made to the Commission by the party for such exclusive allotment not later than the third day after the publication of the notification calling the election in the Official Gazette and on the fulfilment of the certain few other minor conditions.

Where elections are held simultaneously in a parliament constituency and in the assembly constituencies comprised in such parliamentary constituency, then if a symbol which is reserved symbol for a State party has been exclusively allotted to a candidate set up by that party at an election in a parliamentary constituency in another State in which that party is not a State party, then that symbol shall not be allotted to any candidate at any election in any of the said assembly constituencies unless such candidate is a candidate set up by that very political party. Similarly, if such a symbol has been exclusively allotted to a candidate set up by such political party at any election in any of the said assembly constituencies, that symbol shall not be allotted to any candidate at the election in the said parliamentary constituency unless such candidate is a candidate set up by that very political party.

Any other candidate, including candidates belonging to an unrecognised political party may choose any of the free symbols specified for a State and such free symbol shall be allotted in the following order, first, to a candidate set up by an unrecognised political party; in the next place, to an independent candidate who being a sitting member was chosen as such member with that symbol at the last election; and lastly to an independent candidate who is not a sitting member. If a political party is not registered with the Commission as a political party, then any candidate set up by such unregistered political party will be absolutely on a par with independent candidates and no preference will be shown to any such candidate.

Powers of the commission

The Commission has also assumed powers regulating the allotment and reservation of symbols to splinter groups or rival sections of a recognised political party or to parties formed out of the amalgamation of two or more parties and any decision of the Commission in this regard will be final.

The Commission may from time to time issue instructions to unrecognised political parties for their expeditious recognition on the fulfilment of the conditions specified in paragraph 6 of the Order.

NATIONAL AWARD FOR TEACHERS.

Ninety-nine teachers have been selected for this year's National Awards. They include 58 primary school teachers, 32 secondary school teachers and nine Sanskrit teachers. This brings the total number of teachers selected since the inception of awards in 1958 to 906.

Each award consists of a certificate of merit and a cash payment of Rs. 500. The awards will be distributed to the teachers by the President of India at a special function to be held in Delhi.

The teachers selected from Tamilnad are :

Primary Teachers :—Thiru M. Muthu, Thiru M. Krishnaswamy, Thiru D. Joseph, Thirumathi Julia Dasan, Thiru M. Guruswamy Pillai and Thirumathi Anna Florence Mary.

Secondary Teachers.—Thiru A. A. Majeeth Khan, Thiru P. R. Swaminathan and Thiru M. Thirumalaiswamy.